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Today's Weather: Light or moderate NE winds. Overcast at first; a few breaks inland this afternoon. Drizzle patches this evening.

Five Arab States Back Egypt ATTITUDE TO DEFENCE PACT

Paris, Nov. 14. Masoud Azmi Bey, spokesman for the Egyptian delegation to the United Nations said today that five Arab states had now given full support to Egypt's attitude in the dispute with Britain. Saudi Arabia had already refused to study a four-Power project for the defence of the Middle East "before the demands of Egypt are accepted," he told a Press conference.

Azmi intimated that all the Arab States would reject the four-Power Middle East defence pact. The delay in arriving at a joint Arab decision was due to the absence of a government in Syria, the spokesman stated.

Azmi denied reports that Egypt was backing down on the Arab-sponsored motion to place the Moroccan question on the agenda of the General Assembly. Egypt was preparing to press the motion even harder and will go into the substance of the issue because the French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, opened the way for such a course by his statement to the Assembly on this question last night, he added.

Amzi listed the following recent Arab moves for the establishment of a united front after denying emphatically the existence of any split or rift among them:

1.—Syria pledged full support to Egypt and the recent resignation of the Prime Minister proved that Parliament and the public opinion of the country was solidly behind Egypt.

2.—The Lebanon Government had sent Egypt a note expressing full support of its attitude towards Britain. The Lebanese Parliament also passed a resolution pledging support.

3.—The Yemen had manifested a support of Egypt in three consecutive notes.

4.—Iraq had presented a note to Egypt pledging its support. "This note clearly supported Egypt's position despite rumours here that Iraq's Premier, Nuri es Said Pasha, in his talks with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, had expressed dissatisfaction with Egypt's actions in answer to the

A Little More Bacon For Britons

London, Nov. 14. Britons are to have a slightly increased ration of next month, the Food Minister, Mr Gwilym Lloyd George, announced today. He told the House of Commons that sufficient supplies were coming forward to enable him to increase the ration from three to four ounces a week for each person.

But he also announced that he could not give any Christmas food bonuses this year, the first time for several years, because of the general food situation.—Reuter.



Woman Causes Commons Scene

London, Nov. 14. Miss Sarah Rabson, 51-year-old London school teacher, was carried forcibly from the House of Commons last night by two policemen, after a teachers' protest meeting for equal pay for women.

Leaving against the railings outside, still holding a broken walking stick, she complained that though she was a cripple she had been roughly handled by Police officers in the lobby of the House.

About 300 teachers, mainly women, who were waiting outside the House chanting "Equal Pay Now," rushed forward protesting when Miss Rabson was carried out. British women teachers have been campaigning for equal pay since 1946, when a Royal Commission appointed to investigate teachers' pay recommended against it.—Reuter.

Mr Hazzard In London

Mr Reg Hazzard, formerly Australian Trade Commissioner in Hongkong, recently passed through London on his way to the United States. This picture was taken of him, with his wife and two daughters, (Valerie, left and Shirley, right) as they were admiring one of the sentries at Buckingham Palace.—London Express.

Hundreds Of Villages Threatened By Floods

Milan, Nov. 14. Disaster threatened hundreds of villages in Northern Italy tonight as a mighty peak of flood water roared down the River Po towards a 200-yard gap which thousands of volunteers were slaving to close.

The mountain of muddy water was still 37 miles away, thundering relentlessly down stream at three miles an hour, when gaps appeared in the middle of the vital 155-mile stretch of the narrow river bank — already battered and bulging after seven days of the worst storms in memory.

In a matter of a few minutes the swirling torrents of the swollen river rushed through the gap and flooded 35,000 acres and 13 villages. Local civic leaders organised emergency squads, using every able bodied man, woman and child, in a desperate race to seal the banks before the flood reached it.

News that it had been breached came after a series of hopeful reports from areas further north, where the level of the water had begun to fall.

Thousands of acres have been devastated, and it has been impossible to make even a rough estimate of the damage in terms of money.

At least 50 lives have been lost, but no one knows how many bodies will be found when the water subsides.

BIGGEST EVER
Along the upper reaches of the Po, where the greatest danger had passed, first estimates of the havoc were being made.

It was the biggest flood ever recorded, local authorities said. Massive landslides had added to the damage and death toll: shattered communications and blocked roads and railway lines, which might have brought emergency supplies.

Tonight the Government made its first report on the floods—provoked by a barrage of 22 Parliamentary questions fired by alarmed members.

Some speakers suggested that without massive international aid Italy might find herself facing another great menace as the waters subsided—widespread famine.

The Government disclosed that 20 railway lines had been cut and 34 main roads closed. No estimate was yet possible of the number of homes and public buildings destroyed or damaged nor could the loss in crops, fruit, trees, cattle and other goods yet be determined.—Reuter.

Vietminh Forces Cut In Two Hoa Binh Captured

Hanoi, Nov. 14. French ground and parachute troops today captured the supply centre of Hoa Binh, threatening to cut strong Vietminh forces in two.

General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, the French Commander-in-Chief, announced this here today. He said that the French Union forces had suffered only six wounded and reached all their objectives in one day's fighting.

They had extended their Tonkin Delta bridgehead 10 miles to the west on a 31-mile front. Hoa Binh, the capital of the Muong country, is 40 miles west-southwest of Hanoi.

The General said that waves of paratroopers—three battalions—had dropped into the outskirts of the city as French infantrymen converged on it.

LITTLE RESISTANCE
The Vietminh forces, who had held the city for a year, offered little resistance.

He declared that the capture of Hoa Binh would have strategic and political benefits in the six-year-old war, which was now turning the corner. "The seizure of the city threatened the Vietminh with strangulation."

It was said that the Communist forces in Hanoi, General de Lattre de Tassigny said. French tanks, artillery and planes opened a dawn assault and their powerful barrage blasted a trail for the ground advances into Hoa Binh.

Two Vietminh divisions, of over 20,000, were believed to have been cut off by the French troops, the General added.—Reuter.

Crucial Truce Talks Meeting Today SERIOUS NEW BARRIER TO NEGOTIATIONS

Munsan, Nov. 15. United Nations and Communist negotiators meet here today in a crucial cease-fire conference which could lead to eventual peace or to a full-scale renewal of the Korean war.

A serious new barrier in the way of successful truce negotiations emerged yesterday with the publication of an Army charge that North Korean and Chinese Communists have killed 5,790 UN prisoners of war.

Arrangements for the exchange of war prisoners is one of the matters yet to be taken up in the armistice talks at Pan Mun Jom, but in the light of the atrocity report from Eighth Army Headquarters at Pusan, it is difficult to see how the Red Command can account satisfactorily for the number of UN soldiers it is supposed to have captured.

The kid gloves of diplomacy have been taken off.

The Communists virtually invited the United Nations to break off the Korea truce talks yesterday.

In bitter language the Communists delivered a new ultimatum to the United Nations.

The Reds warned that there will be no armistice "unless the United Nations agrees to call off fighting on land, on the sea and in the air."

Air Force Brigadier-General William F. Nuckolls, the official spokesman, said that the United Nations in no way considered the Red warning an ultimatum, but it was clear that the renewed talks had reached the most crucial stage.

NOT IN SIGHT
No mutually acceptable situation was in sight on the only remaining but fundamental divergence between the Communists and the United Nations representatives, a United Nations communique said last night.

Despite the growing crisis, it was pointed out that the Communists held out just as strongly and vociferously last July for the placing of the question of the withdrawal of foreign troops on the armistice agenda. Then, at the blackest point in the agenda, the Communists came through with mildly worded item 5 calling for "recommendation to the governments concerned on both sides."

It is also believed that perhaps the Communists may be running out of arguments.

There is also the possibility that the Communists have suddenly taken a "get tough" attitude because of the Russian Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Vyshinsky's Paris speech calling for an end to the Korean war on the 38th Parallel and a withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea within 30 days.

The reasoning behind this theory is that the Communists may actually want to break off the talks, throw the responsibility onto the United Nations and then re-open negotiations with a brand new set of demands based on Mr Vyshinsky's proposal.

It has become clearer and clearer that the Reds are demanding an immediate cease-fire which would give them an opportunity to forget "other armistice items including the vital prisoner of war and truce inspection issues."

North Korean Major-General Lee Sang-che said yesterday's five-hour and five-minute session, "It is our consistent viewpoint that once a military demarcation line is fixed, and if your side is as sincere as our side for peace, the military demarcation line should not be changed again."

Chinese General Hsieh Fang gave a near ultimatum when he said, "It requires that we make a clear indication now and reach clear agreement as to where to stop fighting. If this is not solved, then items 3 and 4 cannot be proceeded with and no armistice will be achieved."

REPORT SURPRISES
At the moment, high officials here consider it entirely probable that the Communists would like to end the fighting, but they are also convinced the Red leadership is extremely reluctant to face up to the issue of treatment of prisoners, as well as the problem of truce enforcement.

Publication of the Eighth Army report caused a distinct surprise to the Defence and State Departments; officials said they were without any explanation as to why it was made public at this time.

State Department authorities appeared to be uncertain about what effect the publication

might have on the course of the truce talks. Some visualised that it might complicate the negotiations by setting off a long Communist diatribe which would consume time and make it difficult to continue work on the issue currently under discussion. That issue concerns conditions for establishing a truce line or buffer zone.

Another analysis, however, is that bringing the whole thing out in the open might serve to clear the air somewhat by demonstrating to the Reds that their treatment of prisoners is known to the whole world and that they have little to gain now by avoiding the problem in the truce meetings. It is said they were referring the whole matter of the Eighth Army report to General Matthew B. Ridgway, UN Commander at Tokyo, for clarification.

The report was given out by Col. James M. Hanly, of Seattle, Washington, who said that about 5,500 of the prisoners killed were Americans. The other 200 were from forces of other UN countries fighting in Korea. One of the questions that has arisen here, and left without answer for the time being, was how such relatively exact figures could have been arrived at. Another was whether it was wise to make figures public at this time.

Col. Hanly said the figures were far from complete, but disclosed a record of "killings and barbarism unique even in Communist China."—United Press and Associated Press.

Troops For Suez

Nicosia, Nov. 14. The British aircraft carrier Triumph left Famagusta this evening carrying to the Suez Canal area 1,500 troops. They belong to the 39th Brigade of the 3rd British Infantry Division.—Reuter.

Allied troops picked up quantities of equipment abandoned by North Korean troops who were routed after attacking United Nations positions on Monday night South of Kosong on the East coast.—Associated Press.

Reds Lose Hundreds In Vain Assault

Seoul, Nov. 15. Allied observers reported that Communist troops dragged away "hundreds of dead and wounded" on Wednesday night after unsuccessful tank-infantry assaults on two Allied hill positions on the Western Korean front.

An Allied officer told Associated Press correspondent Milo Farnett the Chinese slipped clothing off their own dead and Allied casualties.

"It looks like they are running out of equipment and clothing," the officer said.

The Western front turned quiet after UN troops beat back the sudden Red attacks West of Chorwon by midnight Tuesday. The Reds waited until darkness came again on Wednesday to retrieve their casualties apparently to escape Allied planes.

Action was light on the Central and Eastern fronts. The US Fifth Air Force, however, reported that Allied fighters bombed, killed, or wounded more than 350 other Communist soldiers by 6 p.m. Most of these strikes were along the Central and Eastern fronts.

The Red Air Force made no attempt to interfere. Other Allied planes swept North Korean supply lanes and cut rail lines to 100 places.

Allied troops picked up quantities of equipment abandoned by North Korean troops who were routed after attacking United Nations positions on Monday night South of Kosong on the East coast.—Associated Press.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Stark Realities

"WE in the Waterworks are faced with stark realities," declared Mr Jackson yesterday in announcing the new and drastic curtailment of domestic water supplies to the Colony. The same now can be said for the general public. Government has given the community a bitter pill to swallow, and without any sugar coating. These are the realities which water consumers have to drum into their heads: unless consumption of water is reduced to 27 million gallons a day the Colony will be without supplies before the next rainy season arrives; unless, too, householders show the greatest care in the use of water, consumption will exceed the safety maximum. Mr Jackson's explanatory statement was comprehensive and enlightening. It should remove any doubts as to the necessity for the strict water rationing Government is now enforcing, and serve as a stimulus for willing co-operation on the part of the community in the conservation of water. Pointed reference was made to certain section of the Waterworks Ordinance which lays down that the misuse of water is a punishable offence. Government might have drawn attention to this much earlier for there is little doubt that wilful waste has been going on. The selfish individual has no ear for appeals, however fervent they are uttered, and he listens to reason only when made to. It is salutary, therefore, that a reminder should be given of the legal powers invested in the Water Authority when dealing with householders who deliberately waste water or attempt to obtain more than the rationed supply. The present water crisis calls for sacrifices all round and any endeavour on the part of a consumer to avoid the limitations of

water supply imposed by the new restrictions must be exposed. Some people are going to be hit harder than others by the restrictions: large families, for example, are going to find it much more difficult to satisfy their needs for water than couples without children, and the interests of those families must be fully protected. The Water Authority will be expected to pay particular attention to the manner in which water is being used for gardens and sports grounds and to make sure, as far as possible, that there is no excess consumption of water in private residences. The situation is too critical to permit kid glove treatment of offenders. The daily needs of the entire Colony are at stake and it has to be impressed on all that they have duties to perform in the matter of conserving water. Government, too, owes a duty to the Colony. It must press on with the greatest possible speed the Tai-Lum Chung Valley reservoir scheme, for Mr Jackson inferred yesterday, that until this new water supply becomes available, there is the prospect of continuing restrictions, no matter how good the rainfall. Target date for bringing the Tai Lum Chung reservoir into operation is given as 1955, but Government could win considerable public confidence if it were able to announce that owing to its energetic handling of the project, the new reservoir would become effective in 1954. The least Government can do is to avoid any sort of unnecessary delay in putting the scheme in hand. Given such an assurance the public would be vastly encouraged to offer more willing co-operation in resolving the present water crisis.

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Directed by John Cromwell

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Screen Play by Arthur E. Elster and George Bricker - Directed by LEW LANDERS - Produced by WALLACE MACDONALD

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KING'S LIBERTY
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Egyptian Mob Wrecked And Looted Their Homes



Taken on board the liner Oronsay, on which they were evacuated from the Suez Canal zone, this picture shows some of the British wives whose homes were wrecked by Egyptian mobs. Most of the families lost all they had in the world. Sixty wives and more than 100 children — families of RAF men — were on the ship. — London Express Picture.

Mr. Yoshida's Solution

Tokyo, Nov. 14. Premier Shigeru Yoshida today described birth control as a "negative" approach to the question of Japan's over-population.

He made his statement in the House of Councillors. Treaties Committee in reply to Mrs. Shizuo Kato, right wing Socialist, and pioneer exponent of birth control in Japan.

Mr. Yoshida said the Government will emphasize the expansion of the country's industry and foreign trade as a solution to the problem. He termed these "positive" measures and birth control a negative approach. — United Press.

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THE DOOR

TO-MORROW
"GAGED"

Minister's Appeal To Soviet Rulers For New Start DEBATE IN UN

Paris, Nov. 14. The Danish Foreign Minister, Mr Ole B. Kraft, told the General Assembly of the United Nations today that he regretted that the wartime alliance of the Western Powers with Russia had not been maintained to win the peace.

He appealed to the leaders of the Soviet Union to try to find a new start.

Commenting on Mr Andrei Vyshinsky's statement that he could not sleep for laughter after hearing the disarmament proposal made by the American Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, Mr Kraft said he was sure that many others were deprived of their sleep not by laughing but by grief and anxiety.

Sir Benegal Narsing Rau (India) called for an immediate meeting of the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers in Paris to formulate a "no war" declaration.

Sir Benegal could not see how plans for armaments reduction could be discussed without a representative of the government controlling one of the largest armies in the world — the Central People's Government of China.

"New China is a fact and if the United Nations continues to ignore that fact, its deliberations become somewhat unreal," Sir Benegal said.

Mr Nasrollah Entezam (Persia), former President of the Assembly, said it was idle to pretend that the United Nations had fulfilled all the hopes that the small nations had had for it.

LONG ROAD AHEAD

He appreciated the vast difficulties which confronted the United Nations. But a long road remained before security could be achieved.

Only the United Nations could meet the anguished aspiration of the peoples of the world, he declared.

Mr Entezam said that the Great Powers had not done all in their power to decrease world tension.

In some cases, he said, the Great Powers threatened, in an "intimidatory" way, the integrity of some smaller powers.

Mr Entezam said that insufficient attention had been paid to the nationalist aspirations of some groups in Africa and Asia. This neglect would lead to evil results for the whole of mankind.

A NORMAL WILL

The will of nations to throw off the yoke of exploitation was normal and understandable. It would be disastrous to disregard this will any longer.

Mr Entezam said that United Nations investigation had shown a "flagrant disparity" between the benefit to the foreign corporation which once monopolised Persian oil and the benefit to Persia herself.

Even more inadmissible were the foreign "dark machinations" and "Machiavellian intrigues" which the corporation used to keep Persia dependent on it.

Nationalisation was a sovereign right, according to international law, he said, and the former corporation would be paid compensation.

"Changes of confiscation are completely groundless and represent idle attempts to provoke hostile world opinion," he said.

Mr Entezam said that the compensation issue was a domestic one. That it had not yet been settled was the fault of the corporation which had refused all offers of compensation.

The Security Council still had not let itself be pushed around in this matter. He demanded that Persia be allowed to exercise its rights.

He noted with regret that "we are called upon to bow to the law of the strongest and not to co-operate in equality and dignity." — Reuter.

Panikkar's Views On Red China

Paris, Nov. 14. Dr. K. M. Panikkar, India's envoy to Peking, who is due to succeed Sir Benegal Rau as India's permanent delegate to the United Nations, is stated by sources close to him to hold the following views on Red China:—

1.—The Chinese Communist Government of Mao Tse-tung is gradually drawing farther and farther away from Moscow.

2.—The Western Powers can draw Peking into the anti-Moscow camp if they apply more "fineness" in dealings with Mao and Chou En-lai.

3.—The United States is greatly to blame for Communist China's present anti-Western position because the Americans refuse to entertain the idea of any understanding.

Western diplomats speculated that Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's decision to make Dr. Panikkar permanent United Nations delegate in New York may have been motivated, at least in part, by the desire to persuade the United States that if it adopts a more conciliatory attitude toward China a general settlement in Asia may be possible.

Indian informants warned that speculation concerning Dr. Panikkar's appointment probably would be dealt in new Delhi until the Indian Government is ready to make a formal announcement.

This could not come until Sir Benegal is formally relieved of his duties by being elected to the International Court of Justice.

Sir Benegal's election is taken for granted in diplomatic circles where he is considered an ideal choice for a position requiring suavity and tact as well as a vast legal background. — United Press.

Minister's Alleged Misconduct

Karachi, Nov. 14. Six people have filed a new petition with the Governor of Pakistan's Province of Sind, alleging corruption and misconduct on the part of Sind's Chief Minister, Mohammed Ayub Khuhro.

Only 10 days ago the Governor, Din Mohammed, dismissed a similar petition against Khuhro, listing 60 charges of bribery, jobbery, corruption, misconduct and maladministration.

The Governor published on November 5 a report dealing with each charge separately. He said that the petitioners had "failed to satisfy me that there is reasonable ground for thinking that the respondent has been guilty of any act of misconduct."

The Governor ruled that the petitioners' deposit of 5,000 rupees should be forfeited to the State.

The latest petition, filed yesterday, listed seven charges only, including four of corruption and one each of victimisation, abuse of power and misconduct.

Some of the present petitioners are the same as those who were unsuccessful in the previous petition. — Reuter.

Eva Peron Home

Buenos Aires, Nov. 14. Senora Eva Peron, wife of the Argentine President, returned to her residence in Buenos Aires today after a major operation eight days ago. — Reuter.

Bradley Sees Churchill

London, Nov. 14. General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, today lunched with the Prime Minister, Mr Winston Churchill, in London shortly after flying in from Washington.

General Bradley is later meeting the British Chiefs of Staff to discuss the forthcoming conference of the Military Committee of NATO in Rome. — Reuter.

U.S. ARMS AID FOR BELGRADE

Agreement Signed By Tito

Belgrade, Nov. 14. Yugoslavia and the United States signed an agreement here today on American military aid for the Yugoslav Army.

The agreement was signed by Marshal Tito, Prime Minister and Acting Foreign Minister, and by the United States Ambassador, Mr George Allen.

The United States will give Yugoslavia military equipment, material services and other aid, a communique issued from the Yugoslav Information Office said.

The agreement will remain in force one year after either party notifies its intention to end the agreement.

According to the communique Yugoslavia will use the aid "exclusively for promotion of the aims of the United Nations Charter and for strengthening the defences of its country against aggression."

The Yugoslav Information Office announced that the agreement expressed the desire of both Governments to make all efforts for the promotion of peace and security within the framework of the United Nations Charter.

It signified a further contribution to help nations to make further efforts for individual and collective self-defence.

The American Government would give Yugoslavia military equipment, material services and other aid under conditions which had been agreed upon in accordance with the United Nations Charter, the Office said.

The agreement will be registered with the General Secretariat of the United Nations. — Reuter.

Dredging At Southampton

Southampton, Nov. 14. Contractors have dredged some 5,000,000 tons of mud from the approaches to Southampton, making the risk of big liners grounding off the port extremely remote, the Harbour Committee stated.

Awkward curves have been ironed from the approach channels where the liner Queen Elizabeth was grounded 28 hours in 1947, and in one place the width of the channel has been increased from 1,650 feet to 2,500 feet.

The dredging work, biggest in the 148 years of the Southampton Harbour Board's history, was completed six months ahead of schedule at a cost of over £500,000. — Associated Press.

Schoolboy code

Another cold! Your school must be full of germ carriers!

Well you don't expect the germs to walk do you?

POP



"CREEPING INFLATION" A MENACE TO WEST EUROPE

4,000,000 Have No School

Washington, Nov. 14. Nearly four million American children between five and 17 are not enrolled in any school, according to the National Education Association. Thirty-five per cent of these are between 14 and 17 years.

The report also said that another 400,000 pupils could not go to elementary or secondary school full time because of shortages of teachers and classroom space.

The teachers have been "slipping down the economic scale." Since 1941 their average salary had increased only 108 per cent while national income of all employed persons went up to 132 per cent.—Reuter.

Severest Sentence For Spy

Stockholm, Nov. 14. Ernst Hilding Andersson, Communist party officer in the Swedish Navy, was sentenced to hard labour for life today for selling Swedish military secrets to two Russian officials.

The 4,530 crowns paid to 42-year-old Andersson for his spy reports were confiscated.

Andersson was sentenced for "gross espionage"—the most serious in Swedish law. His sentence of hard labour for life is the severest in the Swedish penal code.

The judges were unanimous in their verdict which Andersson took standing to attention and without flinching.

The final speeches for the defence and the prosecution were held behind closed doors earlier today. The Court was opened to the public for the passing of sentence but only six spectators were present.

The presiding judge said that the records of the proceedings held behind closed doors for security reasons today and during earlier sessions would not be published for 60 years.—Reuter.

A SENSELESS SLAUGHTER

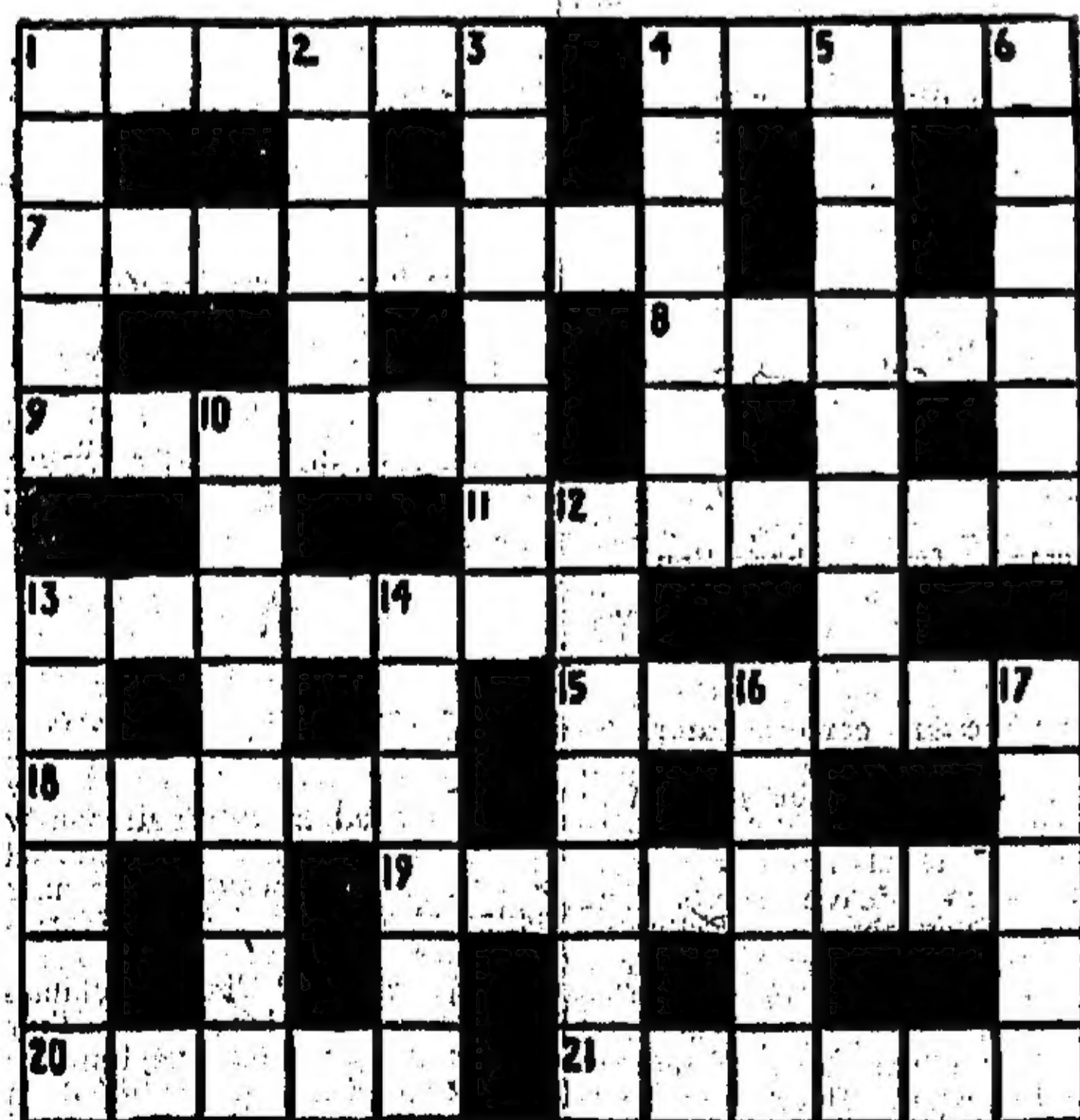
London, Nov. 14. Millions of sea birds die every year because masters of ships allow waste oil to be pumped into the water.

The birds, with feathers fouled by thick oil, are robbed of flight, handicapped in movement, and either die at sea or are washed ashore dying.

"Only an international agreement can end this senseless slaughter," said an official of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.

Guillemots, puffins, razor-bills and other cliff-living birds are the chief victims as they dive for fish.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

1 Polished (6).
4 Slant (6).
7 Polzes (6).
8 Fabric (6).
9 Expunge (6).
11 Reliance (7).
13 Stage player (7).
15 Traffic (6).
16 Support (6).
19 Invest royal (8).
20 Material (6).
21 Make mournful (6).

DOWN

1 Mad (5).
2 Gallant (5).
3 Port workers (7).
4 Stula (6).
5 Dared (6).
6 Loll (6).
10 Able to find and write (8).
12 Property (7).
13 Away (6).
14 Reach (6).
16 Venillied (8).
17 Severe (6).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Lull; 4 Tissues; 6 Horn; 8 Halo; 10 Ottoman; 11 Sloe; 12 Dole; 14 Prolate; 17 Thane; 19 Sherry; 22 Essence; 23 Oxen; 27 Oven; 28 Membrane; 29 Eras; 30 Ends; 31 Reddest; 32 Team; Down: 1 Amazon; 2 Troop; 3 Inters; 4 Spoon; 5 Exact; 12 Dive; 13 Lull; 14 Awe; 18 Scent; 19 Stores; 20 Hottest; 21 Awaite; 23

"Pirate" Ship Men Find Wreck Afloat Again



Two views of the schooner Lamorna, which was wrecked off the Isle of Wight shortly after leaving for the South China Seas where the crew hoped to find the pirate treasure of Captain Kidd. When the crew went back to the craft they found her bumping her bows on the beach, with trailing ropes and spars all over her deck. — London Express.

Paris, Nov. 14.

The danger of "creeping inflation" threatens Western Europe unless prices are held in check, financial and economic experts reported here today.

"The immediate danger is not that of runaway inflation but rather of falling into a continuous state of mild inflation," they warned.

A 40-page survey prepared by the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation for the Council of Europe quoted the experts as saying that price rises over the next year would be of crucial importance.

"If any further rise should occur it is important that it should not give people grounds for fearing an indefinite continuation of inflation. Price rises such as those experienced in most countries over the last year can only be tolerated for a short period of time," the report said.

The experts, drawn from most of the 18 Recovery Programme nations, suggest these anti-inflationary measures:

1. Increased production which in appropriate cases might include some increase in working hours.
2. Restraint on non-military Government expenditure.
3. Higher taxes.
4. Encouragement of savings.
5. Restraint on consumption including limitation of hire, purchase and mortgage facilities and over personal incomes.

CAN BE DONE

If the necessary responsibility is accepted, the countries of Western Europe and North America have it within their power to bring inflation under control, the report said.

Even if bottlenecks can be overcome the planners estimate that Western Europe can hardly expect to increase its aggregate national production by more than five per cent—the equivalent of \$7,000 million over the next year.

Increased Government spending and additional exports needed to reduce the balance of payments deficit might absorb more than one-half of this.

"Consumers might well be left with more income to spend than there are goods available to buy," the report said.

The report stresses that an increase in European coal production is vital.

OMINOUS GAP

The report also focuses attention on the reopening "in ominous fashion" during 1951 of the gap in Europe's balance of payments.

2.—European coke production: current output 58,000,000 tons compared with a total capacity of 62,000,000 tons.

3.—Europe's target of stepping up production by 25 per cent over next five years.

4.—The \$5,000 million increase in the price of Europe's imports through the 30 per cent rise in import prices over the year ending this summer.—Reuter.

AID FOR FRANCE

Washington, Nov. 14. United States foreign aid officials said today that France

Lytelton Statement On Malaya

London, Nov. 14.

Mr Oliver Lyttelton, the new Conservative Colonial Secretary, today reaffirmed the Government's determination to rid Malaya of terrorists.

"The heavy casualties suffered by the Security forces and civilians in October show the seriousness of the situation in Malaya," he told the House of Commons.

"I can, however, report considerable progress in the resettlement of squatters and in the improvement of the intelligence organisation."

"The murder of Sir Henry Gurney (the High Commissioner) has aroused the leading members of all communities to the need to strengthen the drive to rid the country of Communist terrorism."

"I should prefer to defer any further comment until after my return from Malaya."

Air Commodore Arthur Harvey (Conservative) had asked for a statement on the present position in Malaya.—Reuter.

Arms Budget May Be Cut

Washington, Nov. 14. The Defence Department is considering cutting the 1953 military budget by \$11,000 million or \$12,000 million.

The move is being considered mainly because of the effect of the rearmament programme on the national economy.

If tentative figures are approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the estimates to be presented to President Truman next month for the Army, Navy and the Air Force, and for foreign assistance, could total about \$54,000 million.

This would compare with \$65,500 million which Congress has authorised for the current fiscal year for the three armed services and for foreign arms assistance.—Reuter.

COMETS FOR CANADA

London, Nov. 14. The De Havilland Aircraft Company expects to deliver late in 1952 two Comet Jet airliners ordered by Canadian Pacific Airlines.

The 400 m.p.h. planes will go into service on the Vancouver-Australia service, but will be restricted to the Sydney-Honolulu section of the route.

The Comets, De Havilland stated, will make two return trips weekly between Sydney and Honolulu.—Associated Press.

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AMERICAN DILEMMA RESOLVED

Paris, Nov. 14.

The dilemma of the United States on how to vote on the Moroccan issue before the United Nations Steering Committee was resolved by a last-minute compromise solution between Mr Dean Acheson, US Secretary of State, Mr Anthony Eden, Britain's Foreign Secretary, M. Robert Schuman, France's Foreign Minister, and Mr Lester Pearson, Canadian Minister of External Affairs.

Mr Acheson, with the full weight of traditional American support for colonial independence, movements to consider, and anxious to avoid administering a sharp diplomatic blow to the French, said that the furthest he could go was to abstain from voting on the issue.

But the French argued that the issue was outside the United Nations competence. This argument was backed by the British, who had obtained unqualified French support for their case against Egypt.

M. Schuman, backed by Mr Eden, argued forcefully that an American abstention would be taken throughout the Arab world as a sign of weakness on the part of the Western Powers. It would also be taken very much to heart in France, where the Communists' anti-American campaign was in full swing.

Later Mr Acheson said that he could go a step further by agreeing to vote in favour of a motion deferring discussion of the subject, but this was the furthest he could go.

The proposal to postpone discussion indefinitely was eventually put by the Canadian delegation.—Reuter.

16 Dead In Collision

Evanston, Nov. 14.

The death toll in Monday's train wreck near here stood at 16 known dead and one missing today as workmen finished the preliminary search of the wreckage of two crack Union Pacific passenger trains which had collided.

Workers cut through the last of the twisted steel with acetylene torches this morning. They had expected to find three or possibly four more bodies, but after finishing their tragic task, they announced, "There are no more bodies in there."

This left the fate of a Massachusetts doctor unknown. Dr Richard Thomson was seen by several of the many physicians aboard as he rode in a compartment in the last car of the "City of Los Angeles" from the San Francisco doctors' convention.—United Press.

New Housing Credit Plan In Russia

Moscow, Nov. 14.

The Soviet Press reported today a new housing credit plan under which an individual citizen can buy a private house on an instalment plan.

Standard houses built and sold by State realty organisations cost between 10,000 and 30,000 roubles, depending on the size, and must be paid for within 10 years.

Since the end of the war special legislation encouraged individual building with the absolute right of ownership. What is not permitted is ownership of houses or apartments not for personal use but for speculation.

Though individual homes may be built in certain zones even in large cities like Moscow, such construction is naturally limited due to the general planning system. An overwhelming part of Moscow's housing space is owned by the municipality.—United Press.

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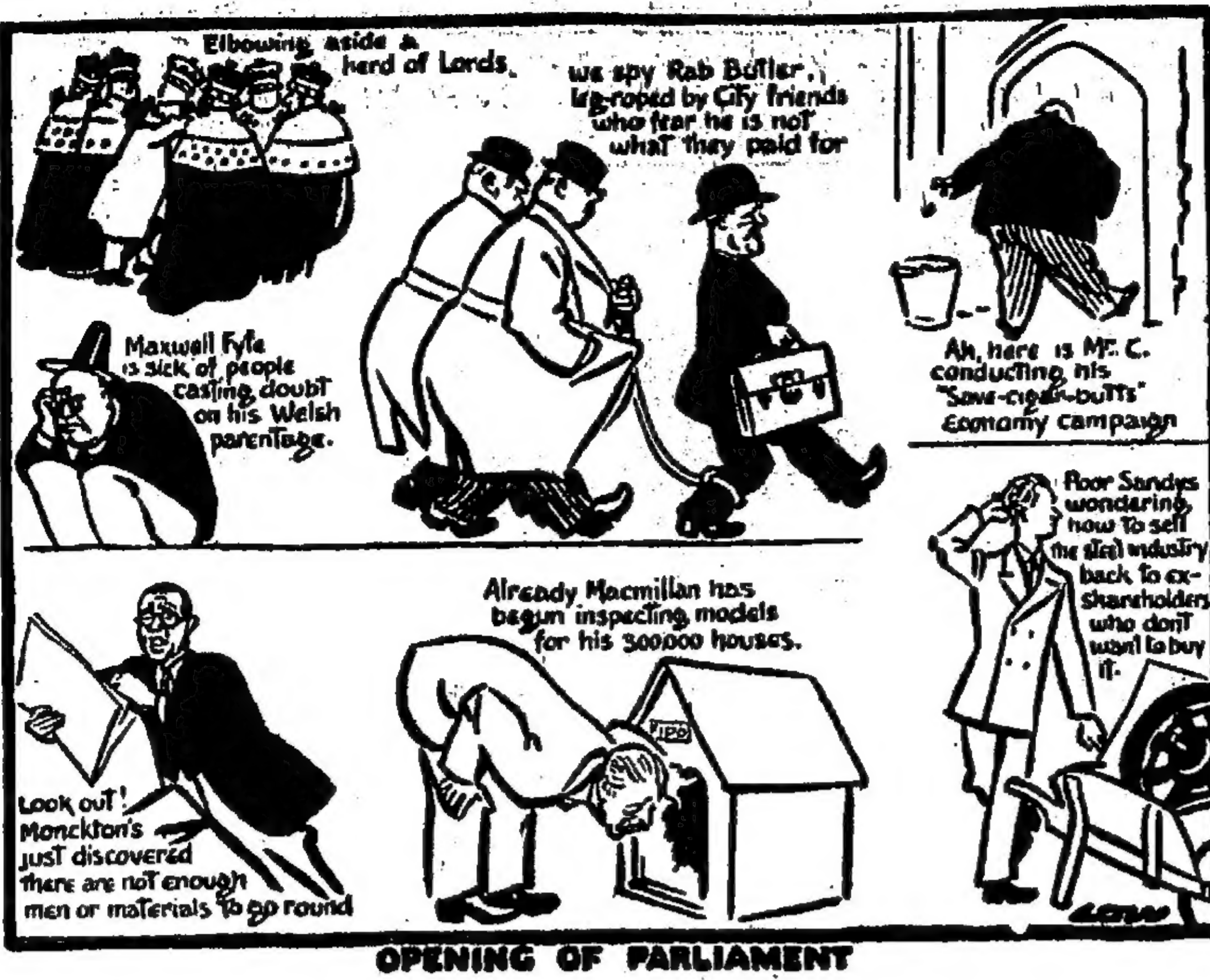
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OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S WAR MEMOIRS

"CLOSING THE RING" — CHAPTER 34

TECHNICAL PROBLEMS OF CROSSING THE CHANNEL

In order to construct sufficient landing-craft to make the "Overlord" landing in Normandy possible with five divisions (instead of three), D-day had been postponed until early in June, 1944.

Mr Churchill telegraphed to Gen. Marshall on March 11, that he was "hardening very much on this operation" and wished "to strike, if humanly possible, even if the limiting conditions we laid down at Moscow are not exactly fulfilled."

Meanwhile he had been studying, since his return from Moscow, the technical problems involved, some of which are discussed below.

THOUGHT arising from factual experience may be a bridge or a spur. The reader of these volumes will be aware that while I was always willing to join with the United States in a direct assault across the Channel on the German seafloor in France, I was not convinced that this was the only way of winning the war, and I knew that it would be a very heavy and hazardous adventure.

The fearful price we had had to pay in human life and blood for the great offensives of the First World War was graven in my mind. Memories of the Somme and Passchendaele and many lesser frontal attacks upon the Germans were not to be blotted out by time or reflection.

It still seemed to me, after a quarter of a century, that fortifications of concrete and steel armed with modern firepower, and fully manned by trained, resolute men, could only be overcome by surprise in time or place, by turning their flanks, or by some new and mechanical device like the tank.

No final answer

SUPERIORITY of bombardment, terrific as it may be, was no final answer. The defenders could easily have ready other lines behind their first, and the intervening ground, which the artillery could conquer, would become impenetrable craterfields. These were the fruits of knowledge which the French and British had bought so dearly from 1915 to 1917.

Across the Channel the whole front, bristled with obstacles, defences had been built and manned. The enemy expected us, but did they know where or when or how. They had no flanks that could be turned, at any rate within the range of our fighter-air cover.

Ships were more vulnerable than ever to shore batteries which could aim by radar. Once our troops were landed they still had to be supplied and the enemy's air and tank counter-attacks beaten off. The "Mulberry" (synthetic) harbours were meeting with difficulties. It was intended to plant a breakwater ("Gooseberry") in each divisional assault area. This now meant a total of five "Gooseberries," two of which would in

due course be absorbed into the "Mulberries."

On the suggestion of Adm. Tennyson, who was in charge of the operational side of the "Mulberry" plan, it was agreed that all the "Gooseberries" should be composed of blockships, although this meant using many more vessels. Moving under their own power, they could quickly reach the scene and be sunk in the right place, thus providing a certain amount of shelter almost at once. All could be laid in four or five days.

The "Phoenix" concrete caissons to complete the "Mulberries" would be towed over by instalments, but this would take at least 14 days.

"D.D." tanks which could swim ashore and already been successfully used in the Mediterranean, and would certainly be wanted again. There was also a process of "waterproofing" ordinary tracked and wheeled vehicles to enable them to drive ashore under their own power through several feet of water.

Hard experience at Dieppe

THE theory and practice of amphibious operations had long been established by the Combined Operations Staff, under Adm. Mountbatten, who had been succeeded by Gen. Laycock. It had now to be taught to all concerned, in addition to the thorough general training needed for modern warfare. This of course had been going on in Britain and America in exercises, great and small, with live ammunition. Many officers and men entered into battle for the first time, but all bore themselves like seasoned troops.

Lessons from previous large-scale exercises, and of course from our hard experience at Dieppe, were applied in final rehearsals by all three Services, which culminated in early May. Our plans had to be altered and kept up to date as fresh information came in about the enemy. Constant air reconnaissance kept us informed of what was going on across the Channel. And of course there were other ways of finding out. Many trips were made by parties in small craft to resolve some doubtful point, to take soundings inshore, to examine new obstacles, or to test the slope and nature of a beach. All this had to be done in darkness, with silent approach, stealthy reconnaissance, and timely withdrawal.

It was hoped to reach the line Falaise-Avranches three weeks after the landing, and, with the strong reinforcements by that time ashore, to break out eastwards towards Paris, northwards towards the Seine, and westwards to capture the Brittany ports.

Intricate decision

AN intricate decision was the choice of D-Day and "H-Hour," the moment at which the landing assault craft should hit the beach. From this many other things had to be worked backwards. It was agreed to approach the enemy coast by moonlight, because this would help both our ships and our airborne troops. A short period of daylight before H-Hour was also needed to give order to the deployment of the small craft and accuracy to the covering bombardment. But the interval between first light and H-Hour was too long, the darkness would have more time to recover from their surprise, and fire on our troops in the act of landing.

Then there were the tides. If we landed at high tide the underwater obstacles would obstruct the approach; if at low tide the troops would have far to go across the exposed beaches. Many other factors had to be considered, and it was finally decided to land about three hours before high water.

But this was not all. The tides varied by 40 minutes between the eastern and western beaches, and there was a submerged reef in one of the British sectors. Each sector had to have a different "H-Hour," which varied from one place to another by as much as 85 minutes.

Only on three days in each lunar month were all the desired conditions fulfilled. The first three-day period after May 31, Gen. Eisenhower's target date, was June 5, 6, and 7. Thus was June 5 chosen. If the weather were not propitious on any of those three days the whole operation would have to be postponed at least a fortnight—indeed, a whole month if we waited for the moon.

By April our plans were taking final shape. The Second British Army, under Gen. Dempsey, was to land three divisions on beaches north and northwest of Caen. One airborne division was to be dropped, a few hours before, northeast of Caen to capture the bridge over the lower Orne and protect the eastern flank.

On the British right the First U.S. Army, under Gen. Omar Bradley, was to land one division on the coast east of the Vire estuary and one division north of it. The latter would be aided by a previous drop of two airborne divisions a few miles inland. Each Army had one division in ships for immediate reinforcement.

Build-up over beaches

THE first objectives of the attack included Caen, Bayeux, Lisieux, and Carentan. When these were gained the Americans would advance across the Cotentin peninsula, and also drive northward to capture Cherbourg. The British would protect the American flank from counter-attack from the east, gaining ground south and southeast of Caen where we could create airfields and use our armour.

It was hoped to reach the line Falaise-Avranches three weeks after the landing, and, with the strong reinforcements by that time ashore, to break out eastwards towards Paris, northwards towards the Seine, and westwards to capture the Brittany ports.

These plans depended on our ability to maintain a rapid build-up over the beaches. To coordinate all the intricate shipping movements a special organization was established at the Supreme Commander's headquarters, at Portsmouth, with subordinate inter-Service bodies at the embarkation ports. This enabled the commanders on the far shore to control the flow of supplies to their beaches. A similar organization controlled supplies from the air.

LONDON'S "SOUTH PACIFIC" FIRST NIGHT

It's not in the same street as "Oklahoma"

says BEVERLEY BAXTER

IT is not an easy task for the critic to keep his judgment detached from the atmosphere of a spectacular premiere such as when the triumphant "South Pacific" reached Drury Lane. For the last two years or more this Rodgers and Hammerstein epic has been spoken of with awe by those fortunate enough to see it in New York. In fact, to secure two seats for it over there raised your social standing. No wonder then that the

galleries, after hours of waiting for the doors to open, felt that they had entered the inner temple. They came to their task with the same reverence as opera lovers listening to "The Ring" at Covent Garden.

On such an enchanted evening, how could you expect the mind to keep that vision of a British play or musical? They had come o cheer, and no thing would dissuade them. When Mary Martin actually soaped her head—with real soap, mind you—in the lively song, "I'm Gonna Wash That Man Right Outa My Hair," the gallery

could not contain itself. A great, thrilling British cheer swept over our national theatre as if Stalin had announced that he was going to disarm.

Faced with an utterly undiscriminating gallery which was determined to swallow everything and anything and declare it food fit for the gods, the critic had to watch out that he did not move too far in the other direction. The temptation to debunk a Broadway success is obvious, just as the New York critics love to belabour a British importation that does not please them.

But we all owe much to Oscar Hammerstein and Richard Rodgers for their courage and genius in breaking through the established limitations of the musical play. I believe that "Oklahoma" will live for a hundred years. "Carousel" will not live quite so long. Then what of "South Pacific"?

Briefly, this is a drama of the recent war in the South Pacific based on a book of short stories which won for its author, the coveted Pulitzer Prize. Oscar Hammerstein and Joshua Logan (author of Mr Roberts) adapted it for the stage and Richard Rodgers put it to music.

The American fleet has occupied a Polynesian island in the Pacific and you know what American sailors are—at any rate in the theatre. Mr Hammerstein, who is a most generous and lovable creature, has constituted himself the poet of the inexpressible. Not for him the high-falutin' nonsense of Romeo and Juliet, teasing each other about the inconstant moon. To Mr Hammerstein there is more romance in a sex-starved marine saying to a girl, "Get it done what to say," than in all the lyric beauty of Shelley or Byron.

Yet it must be admitted that in "South Pacific" the plot does get away from the "guy and dame" stuff for a time. In fact we are asked to give our thoughts to no less a person than the stylish Mrs. de Beauce, who had inadvertently but honourably killed a man in France and had fled to the Islands for the peace of forgetfulness.

Pursuing this admirable course he had wed or bedded a Polynesian woman who had presented him with two children, and then she departed from this world and the story. But since romance abhors a vacuum, Mary Martin turns up as a wartime nurse and Monsieur de Beauce falls deeply in love.

Now this excited New York theatregoers to a state of frenzy. Fifty-year-old company directors rushed to the theatre to see the conquest of middle-age over youth. The excellent but mature baritone Mr Pinza of the opera was cast for the part over there and became the rage of New York. Youth had had its day, October had replaced June.

But do Messrs R. and H. expect us in England to get excited over this phenomenon? Here in these North Sea Islands, where ours the blush of youth has never had a chance against the greying temples of middle-age. And quite right, too. Otherwise why grow up?

To return to Mary Martin and her Frenchman, Mr Wilbur Evans, who plays the role, sings to her "Some Enchanted Evening," and let me confess that I found it tender and haunting. It must be numbered among the best things Mr Rodgers has written.

But Mary does not suspect that the two little Polynesian children are his, and when the finds out she breaks off relations with him, thus permitting the sluggish first act to come to an end.

There was some good fun here and there, but no wild and little beauty. Again and again the music came to the rescue, but the story creeps like an old janker in distress. The first act took nearly two hours.

Fortunately the second act was shorter and much more lively. Also there was a fascinating portrayal of the local island "Bloody Mary," played most picturesquely by a British actress, Muriel Smith, and the beautifully tender feeling of Betty St. John as Mary's daughter.

And the story? The Frenchman became a great hero as Mary Martin not only forgave him for having wedded or bedded a Polynesian woman but seemed to suggest that it would do the world a lot of good if all men behaved in a like manner.

Concentration of forces

OUR major deception was to pretend that we were coming across the Straits of Dover. It would not be proper even now to describe all the methods employed to mislead the enemy, but the obvious ones of heavy concentrations of troops in Kent and Sussex, of fleets of small craft collected in the Cinq-Ports, of landing exercises on the nearby beaches, of increased wireless activity, were all used.

More reconnaissances were made at or over the places we were not going to than at the places we were. The final result was admirable. The German High Command firmly believed the evidence we obligingly put at their disposal. Rundstedt, the Commander-in-Chief on the Western Front, was convinced that the Pas de Calais was our objective.

The concentration of the assaulting forces—170,000 men, 20,000 vehicles, and many thousands tons of stores, all to be shipped in the first two days—was of itself an enormous task. It was handled principally by the War Office and the railway authorities, and with great success.

From their normal stations all over Britain, the troops were brought to the southern counties, into areas stretching from Ipswich round to Cornwall and the Bristol Channel. The three airborne divisions which were to drop on Normandy before the sea assault were assembled close to the airfields whence they would set out.

No sign of Luftwaffe

FROM their concentration areas in rear troops were brought forward for embarkation on the assigned priority to camps in marshalling areas near the coast. At the marshalling camps they were divided up into detachments corresponding to the ship or boat-loads in which they would be embarked. Here every man received his orders. Once briefed, none was permitted to leave camp. The camps themselves were situated near to the embarkation points. These were ports or "hards"—i.e., stretches of beach concreted to allow of easy embarkation on smaller craft. Here they were to be met by the naval ships.

It seemed most improbable that all this movement by sea and land would escape the attentions of the enemy. There were many tempting targets for their Air, and full precautions were taken. Nearly 7,000 guns and rockets and over 1,000 balloons protected the great masses of men and vehicles. But there was no sign of the Luftwaffe. How different things were four years before!

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(MORE TOMORROW)

WALES BEATS SCOTLAND BY ONE GOAL TO NIL AT HAMPDEN PARK England Beats Ireland 2-0

London, Nov. 14.

England and Wales share the lead in the home international soccer tournament with three points each after their victories today over Ireland and Scotland respectively.

England beat Ireland by two goals to nil at Birmingham after leading 1-0 at half-time, and Wales beat Scotland at Hampden Park, Glasgow, by one goal to nil after a goalless first half.

All four countries have now played two matches each. In the other games played so far England and Wales drew while Scotland, who have two points, beat Ireland.

Two games still to be played are Wales versus Ireland at Swansea on March 10, 1952, and Scotland versus England at Hampden Park, Glasgow, on April 5.

SEVERE JOLT

The hopes of the English selectors that they had found a settled side after the good dis-

play of the Football League team a fortnight ago received a severe jolt at Villa Park, where the same 11 players disappointed against Ireland.

The Irish team played with plenty of spirit but limited skill, and the English men failed to find the punch and determination which served them so well against the Scottish League.

Clearly they did not form a ready-made team to oppose the formidable Austrians at Wembley a fortnight hence, and on this display England's record of not having lost at home to a continental team is in considerable danger.

The first goal, just before half-time, was headed in by centre-forward Nat Lofthouse after an exchange of passes with Tom Finney on the right wing, which drew the Irish defence right out of position.

Lofthouse also scored the second goal seven minutes from time.

The Irish goalkeeper, Upchurch, who had played a splendid game, dropped a centre and allowed Lofthouse an open goal almost under the bar.

The official attendance was 57,888. Receipts totalled £11,947. The receipts are a record for an England v. Ireland game.

DRAMATIC VICTORY

Wales gained a dramatic and in many ways a merited victory over Scotland when, in the last minute of a sternly fought game, Aldchurch, the

Welsh inside-left, headed a fine goal from a centre by his partner, Clarke.

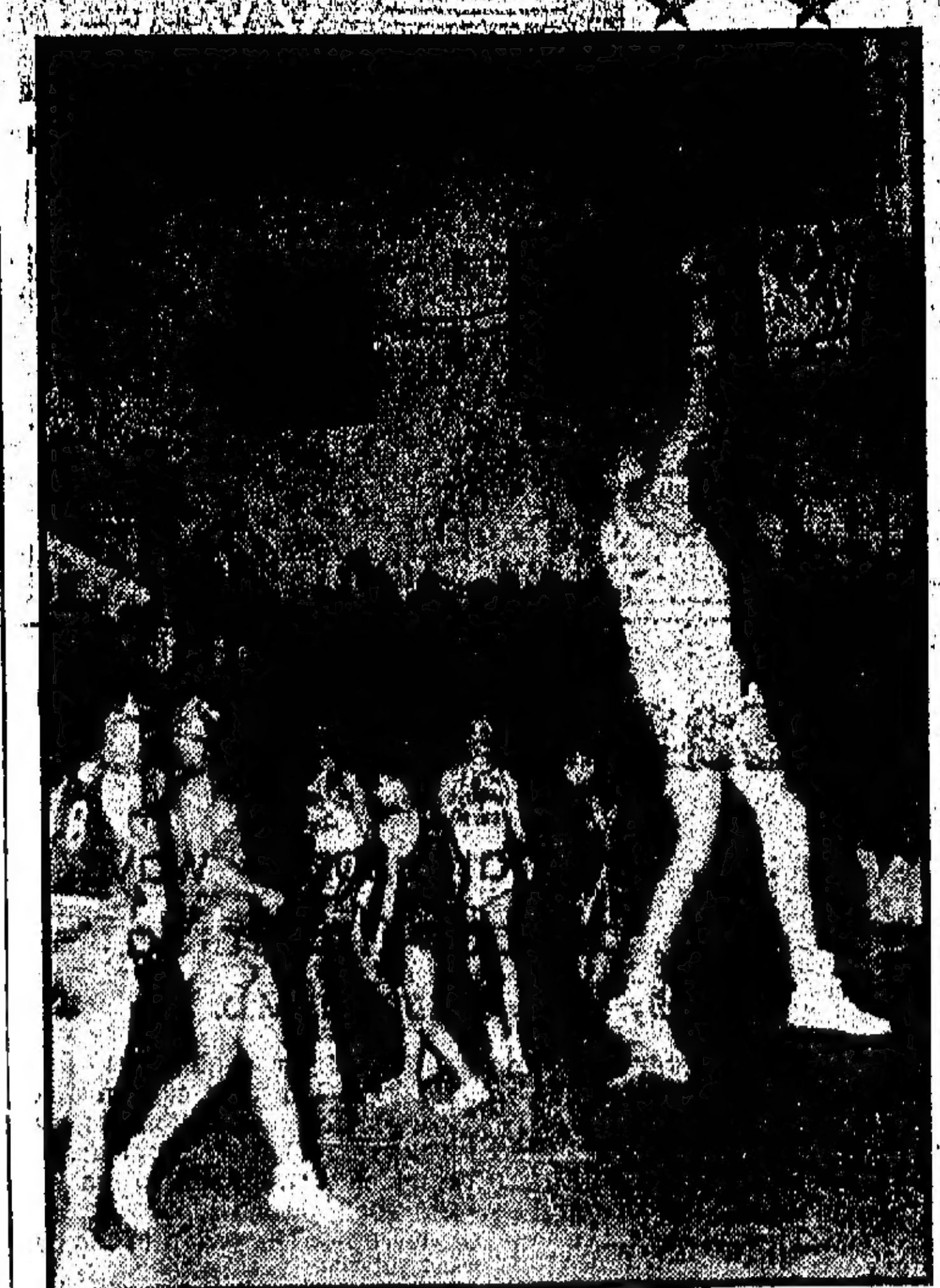
The goalkeeper, Gowen, had no chance in saving Scotland's record of four years without defeat by Wales.

With the chances they had, Scotland should have won easily. They dominated the play, particularly in the first half, but could not find their way past the gallant Welsh defence.

Or, the Scottish inside-right, had an unhappy day. His troubles began in the eighth minute when he failed with a penalty kick. In trying to place the ball carefully into the goal, he was shot against the right-hand post.

A crowd of 71,272 enthusiastic fans saw the match.—Reuter.

HOW TO SCORE AN EASY GOAL



Picture shows one of the well-planned moves executed by the visiting Stewart-Chevrolet basketball team in breaking through the man-to-man defence of the local Chung Sing quintet in their opening match at Caroline Hill yesterday.

With Bob Walker and Bob Payne well-marked, Joe Greenbach has come through the centre past Chung Sing's Ling Sek-ming to score an easy basket. The other Chung Sing players are Chek Yi-fan, Ho Yun-si and Tong Suit-fong.—China Mail Photo.

American Basketball Champions Too Good For Chung Sing

By "OBSERVER"

Living up to their reputation as the 1951 United States AAU Basketball Champions, the Stewart-Chevrolets opened their five-match series in Hongkong with an easy 47-24 win over Hongkong's fourth-placed Chung Sing at the South China basketball court yesterday.

Watched by a small crowd that could not have exceeded 1,000 people, it was a one-sided game with the visitors scoring at will with well-executed tactical moves.

The Americans led 15-8 at the end of the first quarter, 31-12 at the end of the second, and 45-20 at the end of the third. Throughout the game it was obvious that the visitors were not by any means going all out and were setting a comparatively slow pace for the night's game.

The Stewart-Chevrolets are a much younger team than the Oakland Nuggets who visited Hongkong last year. Mainly college undergraduates and recent graduates, they average around 23 and seem to be capable of much greater speed than the previous holders of the American AAU title.

Led by their All-American star, Cliff Crandall, the Chevros utilized their turn of speed to the most when making their goal-scoring moves, employing mainly well-disguised and well-screened lightning short passes.

Playing only in three quarters, Crandall gave an all round performance, scoring six field goals in the process.

Highest scorer of the day was Bob Payne with eight field goals and one penalty toss, while the two Walker brothers between them accounted for 14 points.

Bill Harper, the regular guard for the visitors, although coming in only in the fourth quarter, hit the basket no less than four times with neat goals.

HANDICAP OF REACH

The local quintet found themselves once again against the handicap of reach and height which let them almost hopelessly in the rebounds and in the jobs under the basket.

This advantage also helped the Americans to enjoy greater scope in intercepting and blocking the passes of their much shorter opponents.

The greater period of the game the Chung Sing five found it almost impossible to penetrate their opposing defence and were left with the only alternative of trying for long shots which, however, were too inaccurate to be of any consequence.

Best of the local players was Tong Suit-fong, whose contribution of 13 points to his side's total of 24 was the result of a fighting display that saved his team from a complete rout.

At the end of the match, the Stewart-Chevrolets, under the instructions of their coach, Hank Luisetti, demonstrated two types of zone defence, one with two men in front and the other with three men in front.

The man to man defence was then shown and a method of breaking through that defence demonstrated. This was based on a criss-cross movement by two forwards around a single defence man, giving the come-through man two alternatives of passing the ball.

The visitors will play Lau Sing tonight, starting at 8 p.m.

THE BOX SCORE
Stewart-Chevrolets

George Walker 6 0 1 12
Bill Harper 4 0 0 8
Cliff Crandall 2 0 0 14
Bob Payne 8 1 0 17
Joe Greenbach 1 1 0 3

Chung Sing
Tong Suit-fong 5 3 3 13
Ling Sek-ming 1 0 0 2
Chek Yi-fan 2 0 1 4
Ho Yun-si 1 1 1 3
Lau Sing-chung 0 0 0 0

Quarters:
Stewart-Chevrolet 15 23 34 47
Chung Sing 8 12 20 24

British Runners
To Compete In
Brussels Race

London, Nov. 14.
Dr. F. E. Aaron, of Leeds, and St. Martin's Harrier and National Champion will compete in the "Criterium des As" international cross-country race at Brussels on Sunday, November 25. The runner, who has been in the service in the army, will be accompanied by a number of other runners.

The race is scheduled to be the last of the series of international cross-country races in Europe. It is the last of the series of international cross-country races in Europe. It is the last of the series of international cross-country races in Europe.

OPTICIAN EXPLAINS WHY AUSTRALIANS WIN MORE OFTEN

London, Nov. 14.

A country's climate and the specific prowess of its athletes are a logical association.

California, with its sunshine, has provided many world-ranking tennis stars. Scandinavia has generally had a representative among the world leaders of long distance running and in field sports.

But a more detailed theory of the effects of geographical situation on athletic achievement and aptitude is advanced by an accomplished amateur sportsman and optician, Mr. Otto Rasmussen, of Tonbridge, Kent.

He believes that light has much to do with a country's athletic successes, and in support of this argument he quotes Britain's position today in the world of table tennis, lawn tennis and cricket.

In an article in "Vision," the magazine of Britain's Association of Optical Practitioners, Mr. Rasmussen states that the brighter light of a country causes the pupil of the eye to close slightly, giving increased sharpness of vision.

DEMANDS ON VISION

British players visiting Australia and America, for example, have to adapt themselves to the new demands on their vision. The natives of the two countries do it by instinct.

"In a bright light," says Mr. Rasmussen, "reflex actions are trained to adapt the degree of accuracy than in a full light. English players abroad must possess better average eyesight than their rivals, who are in their native light, to get within reach of international standards."

Mr. Rasmussen makes the further point that players born and trained in the countries that have a natural bright light have more chance of becoming more adept at fighting and judging a ball better in the air.

The Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships and the cricket Tests in Australia furnish proof enough of this theory.

Frank Sedgman, of Australia, and Dick Savitt, of the United States, have shown at Wimbledon their superiority "overhead" whenever they have met a British player, and in the cricket Tests the strength of the Australian batting against England is now more than a legend.

It is apt to remember that the inimitable W. G. Grace, who never really enhanced his worldwide reputation as a cricketer in the bright atmosphere of Australia, commented more than once about the variation of light when batting there and here in Britain.

BAUCE FOR THE GANDER?

This raises the point, seeing that "what is sauce for the goose must be sauce for the gander," that foreign athletes who come to Britain in search of championship honours must be at a disadvantage to the home players, having to readjust their game to a duller light than that to which they have been born and bred.

But Mr. Rasmussen has an answer for this in his argument. He explains: "Even though a player trained in bright light may possess a visual standard that would handicap him on a dull rainy day in England, he has nevertheless the long sustained training that will keep him up to a high degree of physical stamina and accurate reflex action."

He sums up: "A conditioned reflex that causes a player to lose the ball every time he looks up, as he does in tennis, will be a disadvantage to the player just as surely as a withered arm."

Mr. Rasmussen, however, thinks that the summer's light is not the cause of the British success in the athletic games in outdoor sports as opposed to those that are staged in a controlled indoor light.

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Carter Retains Lightweight Championship

Los Angeles, Nov. 14.

Jimmy Carter retained his world lightweight title tonight by scoring a 15-round decision over Art Aragon of Los Angeles.—United Press.

FANLING GOLF

Date For Int'l Match Entries Now Extended

The weather for the long week-end was very broken, but Monday, for those who went out to Fanling, provided first class conditions, even though there was still a little casual water in parts of the New Course.

The scores in the Bogey Pools were disappointing, as the Old Course Captain Smith, the Colony Champion, handed in two cards of "2 down" either of which won him the pool. R. E. Davies, L. R. Billingham and A. S. Adamson returned "4 down."

On the New Course only N. E. Arthy made a return and here again "2 down" won the pool.

Incidentally, players are asked to complete their cards in full, giving date (which is important for handicap purposes) and the gross score and handicap at all times.

The attention of all players is drawn to Rule "42 of the Rules of Golf which says: "On completion of the stipulated round the card shall be signed by the marker and countersigned by the competitor, etc."

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

On Sunday the first and second rounds of the Club Championship will be played and it may well be that the new custom will be revived. This is the one time in the year when the winner of a game buys the loser a tiffin.

Fourball times will be reserved for the unfortunate losers in the morning.

The Victory Cup (Inter-Hong) matches are going right along and last week-end saw the field reduced to eight—Imperial Chemical Industries, Tai Koo Dockyard, Medical Department, Peat Marwick Mitchell, Gibb Livingstone, Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Cable & Wireless and South China Docking Port.

In view of the arrival of Christmas on November 10, the closing date for the International Match on November 25 has been extended to November 30. Any player who is unable to play on that day will be asked to play on the 29th.

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Australians Having A Tough Struggle Raising Funds For Their Olympic Team

Sydney, Australia, Nov. 14.

Australia is having a tough struggle to raise the funds necessary to send a full team to next year's Helsinki Olympic Games.

The Australian Olympic Federation is proposing a team of 90 athletes, observers and officials for Helsinki, as a build-up for the 1956 games in Melbourne. It is estimated that the cost for each member will be about A£800.

The financial situation is so desperate in some sports that lotteries have been arranged to earn funds. The rowing, yachting, swimming and water polo associations intend to conduct lotteries, and other sections may follow suit.

Australian sportsmen have all ways found trouble in getting the necessary finance for overseas trips.

The Olympic Games, organisation in Australia receives a subsidy from the six state Governments but has to find the larger part of the money from sporting organisations.

This position, in the past, has resulted in Australian Olympic organisers cutting down the size of the team to send to the Games at the last minute.

Australian sporting organisations make barely enough money from public attendance receipts and club levies to pay their way in normal times.—United Press.

JAPAN WILL OUT DOWN

Oso, Nov. 14.

Japan will probably have to cut down her number of participants in the Olympic Games by about 50 per cent, according to a member of the Japanese

House of Councillors, Hiroshi Takada.

He said that Japan originally had planned to send a team of 150 sportsmen and officials to Oslo and Helsinki in 1952 but, due to repatriation duties following the signing of the Peace Treaty, Japan has to limit her team to approximately 70, of whom 15 are scheduled to go to the Oslo Winter Games.

Takada said, "After the war, Japan is not so well off financially that it will be easy to raise some 100 million yen (US\$800,000) needed to list the full team of 150 athletes and leaders."

He added that after signing the Peace Treaty Japan first and foremost had to pay reparations, and that the Government, therefore, was very cautious about the way in which it spent its money.

In any case, the Japanese Government was expected to pay about half of the expenses in connection with the country's Olympic participation, as the rest would be raised from private sources.

Takada thinks that sufficient money will be available for the sending of between 70 and 80 participants.—United Press.

Swedes Arrive In Sydney For Davis Cup Match

Sydney, Nov. 14.

Sweden's tennis team arrived today to try to capture the Davis Cup.

Manager, Galin said the Swedes should give the Americans a "great fight" in the inter-zone finals in Melbourne on December 13 to 16. The United States is already working out here.

The winner of the U.S.-Sweden match will play Australia in the challenge round on December 26.

Members of the Swedish team are Lennart Bergelin, Torsten Johansson, Sven Davidson and Bertil Blomquist.—Associated Press.

BIGGEST SURPRISE

The biggest surprise, however, was the size of the attendance. Instead of the expected 7,000 fans, nearly double that number paid for admission. But soccer officials claimed that the novelty of playing soccer under lights was the drawing magnet. If ever there was an understatement of fact this certainly was.

Closely following on the heels of this match came an

exhibition between the Arsenal FC and the touring Israel team, Hapoel, which attracted 40,000 fans to Highbury Stadium. But it was the visit of the Glasgow Rangers to play the famous London squad that really drew the crowds. No fewer than 62,000 paid £10,000—both records in Great Britain—to see this match.

This match was attended by top soccer officials and managers of the leading clubs. At the end of the game they were virtually unanimous in their opinions, namely, that it would not be long before the usual Saturday afternoon League soccer matches would be played in the evening under floodlight conditions.

ENTHUSIASM DAMPENED

Their enthusiasm, however, was dampened by the Football League, which has the final say in any changes in this direction. Thus far they have refused to sanction anything but exhibition matches and have forbidden the clubs to play off any matches in the regular League schedule under floodlight.

Despite this veto, however, several of the clubs, believing that it is only a question of time before this new development becomes an actual fact, are going ahead and have ordered the installation of floodlighting equipment on their grounds.

Said Fred Bearman, Chairman of the League Champions, Tottenham, after seeing the match at Highbury: "We are going to have a first-class system of lights. And we want it as soon as possible."

Bearman is not alone in his belief that floodlight soccer is the big thing of the future. Tom Whitaker, manager of the Arsenal, revealed that practically every big club throughout England has sent along representatives to look at the lighting system installed at Highbury Stadium.

There is no doubt, most soccer officials believe, that within two or three years flood-

"NIP" IN THE NIGHT AIR

Several experts drew a comparison in this respect. They pointed out that the athletic meet between London and Copenhagen—which was also under flood lighting—resulted in a series of new athletic records being set. All the athletes taking part in this meet stressed that the "nip" in the night air seemed to give them added exhilaration on the track.

The one big criticism against playing soccer in these conditions was that it would impose a strain on the players. Arsenal manager Tom Whitaker bluntly answered this by pointing out: "Our goalkeeper, George Swinfin, says he sees better by floodlighting than on an ordinary dull winter afternoon."

The installation of floodlights, would no doubt, bring protests from cinemas, greyhound stadiums and other rival evening entertainments, but they would be crying in the wilderness as far as thousands of store assistants, transport workers, and others who rarely get a chance of seeing a soccer match are concerned.

Although the Football League have already frowned on the present clamour for floodlight soccer, both officials and fans are confident that the weight of public opinion will compel the League officials to reverse their early pronouncement.

One commentator voiced the opinion of most soccer fans by declaring: "With the lesson of one blunder fresh in our minds—that of a too hasty ban on radio commentaries—namely the League cannot afford another over-the-top national winter game."—United Press.



TODAY'S SPORT

BASKETBALL: Lau Sing 24-47 Stewart-Chevrolet. Chung Sing 24-47.

FOOTBALL: England 2-0 Ireland. Wales 1-0 Scotland.

Boxing: Jimmy Carter retained world lightweight title by defeating Art Aragon.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION v. THE ARMY



SOFTBALL ASSOCIATION TAKING STEPS TO REMEDY SHORTAGE OF UMPIRES

By "GRANDSTAND"

Softball players and fans alike have realised for some time that the insufficiency of competent umpires to handle the heavy weekly schedule of league games has been a main factor in retarding the progress of the pastime. Definite steps to remedy this situation have been laid down by the Association.

Commencing this week, all officially nominated umpires will be remunerated with out-of-pocket expenses on a scale determined by the General Council, while Umpire-in-Chief Don Robbins has announced that classes will be held in early December at the Victoria Recreation Club.

The sessions are specially prepared to coach intending examinees for the theoretical and practical tests which will be carried out in the near future, and all enthusiasts, whether registered members of the Association or not, are welcome to these discussions.

The remuneration will be in the form of a credit with the Association which will be settled at the end of the season, but umpires who fail to turn up for the appointed game will be subject to a fine which will be deducted from this credit. It is hoped that the situation will improve as a result of the above action.

With the approach of the cooler months, umpires will no longer be able to object to the wearing of the Association's uniform while officiating, and the wearing of the "brown jackets" will now be compulsory.

Boxer's Widow Sues For Damages

New York, Nov. 14.

Mrs. Flores, widow of a boxer who died of ring injuries on September 3, today instituted a suit for \$500,000 damages against the International Boxing Club, Madison Square Garden, and the New York Boxing Commission.

Flores died after he was knocked out in the eighth round by Roger Donoghue at the Garden on August 29.

"CONSPIRACY" CHARGE
The suit charges "conspiracy" amounting to negligence on the parts of the three defendants. This is the first suit of this type ever filed in connection with a ring death.

As Mrs. Flores is under 21 (she is 19) the suit is being instituted by her father, Alexander Rosenzweig.

Attorney Jacob Fuchsberg said at a press conference that the suit will charge negligence because (1) defendants allegedly failed first to prevent Flores from fighting after two previous knockouts in less than a month before the fatal knockout; and (2) the padding in the Garden ring was not as safe as recommended in 1949 by the Medical Advisory Board of the Boxing Commission.—United Press.

DON'T WASTE WATER

Ashcroft (Liverpool), goalie of the FA XI, and T. Taylor, Army insider, in a goalmouth incident in the match at Highbury. Army lost by four goals to two.

The Sportsman's Diary

The Scot Who Makes Badminton Pay

How's this for private enterprise in sport? Scotsman Dave Bloomer, 38-year-old badminton playing insurance broker, has done what the English Badminton Association have failed to accomplish.

Bloomer, a Scottish international since 1948, has attracted American and Canadian stars to his international invitation tournament in Glasgow from November 12 to 17.

They include the new United States champion, Joe Alston, the Canadian champion, Daryl Thompson, Poul Holm (Denmark) and Nils Jonson (Sweden).

AMERICANS IMPRESSED
Quite a badminton, impressive—in an amateur way, of course—is Bloomer. Twice before he has "sold out" the Kelvin Hall for his invitation tournaments. He will certainly do so again. In fact, he is spoken of in badminton circles as "the only man to make the game pay."

His methods certainly impress the Americans. Because of the way he handled the Malaysia v. United States Thomas Cup tie in Glasgow in 1949 they made him their delegate to the International Badminton Federation!

LEAGUE CRICKET BID

League cricket continues its fight for recognition in London. An all-out drive is being made to gain support for the Lipton Cup—the London Cricket League's competition. The competition was revived last summer for the first time since 1939. It attracted only three leagues.

Mr. Jim Pannell, the secretary, tells me that the competition is open to any cricket league in London for a cup presented by the late Sir Thomas Lipton. It is run on a knock-out basis, with medals for the winners and runners-up.

AN EYE FOR A TOOTH

Facial surgery, particularly around the eyes, are accepted by boxers as part of the game. But the one received by Cyril Powell, 21-year-old Eton BC bantamweight, against Peter East (Hawell BC) at Seymour Hall, Marylebone, has convinced him that this venue is his unlucky spot.

For Powell, who boxes for London against the Army at the Royal Albert Hall on November 30, has paid three visits to Seymour Hall. Each time he has had a facial injury treated by the doctor.

Last season it cost him the chance of a N.W. London divisional championship. In the second round of the final he was beaten by A. Morris (Hoover BC), again because of a cut eye.

But the strangest incident occurred in his bout with Don Taffurell. After a head collision Powell had a tooth removed. It was Taffurell's tooth—and it was taken from Powell's forehead!

GREEN UNDECIDED

Brigadier "Mike" Green, manager of successive MCC sides in South Africa and Australia, told me today why he is leaving the Worcestershire club.

"I felt I needed a change," he said, "and thought I might live in Rhodesia. But then there arose a prospect of a job which seemed interesting. It is con-

Hongkong Defence Force Orders

Serail No. 46. Orders by Colonel L.T. Ride, CBE, ED, Commandant, Royal Hongkong Defence Force. Dated November 13, 1951.

Force Headquarters

Congratulatory. The Commandant congratulates all ranks of the Royal Hongkong Defence Force who took part in the Remembrance Sunday Parade on their smartness and steadiness on parade.

Report Training. Squads A60, A61, A62, A63, A64, A65, A66, A67, A68, A69, A70, A71, A72, A73, A74, A75, A76, A77, A78, A79, A80, A81, A82, A83, A84, A85, A86, A87, A88, A89, A90, A91, A92, A93, A94, A95, A96, A97, A98, A99, A100, A101, A102, A103, A104, A105, A106, A107, A108, A109, A110, A111, A112, A113, A114, A115, A116, A117, A118, A119, A120, A121, A122, A123, A124, A125, A126, A127, A128, A129, A130, A131, A132, A133, A134, A135, A136, A137, A138, A139, A140, A141, A142, A143, A144, A145, A146, A147, A148, A149, A150, A151, A152, A153, A154, A155, A156, A157, A158, A159, A160, A161, A162, A163, A164, A165, A166, A167, A168, A169, A170, A171, A172, A173, A174, A175, A176, A177, A178, A179, A180, A181, A182, A183, A184, A185, A186, A187, A188, A189, A190, A191, A192, A193, A194, A195, A196, A197, A198, A199, A200, A201, A202, A203, A204, A205, A206, A207, A208, A209, A210, A211, A212, A213, A214, A215, A216, A217, A218, A219, A220, A221, A222, A223, A224, A225, A226, A227, A228, A229, A230, A231, 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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"FENGTIEN"	Singapore, Djakarta & Sourabaya	5 p.m. 15th Nov.
"SZECHUEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	6 p.m. 16th Nov.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	Noon 17th Nov.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 18th Nov.
"HUPEI"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 24th Nov.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	Noon 24th Nov.
"SINKIANG"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 24th Nov.
"FUNGING"	Djakarta & Sourabaya	5 p.m. 30th Nov.
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 1st Dec.

ARRIVALS FROM

"HUPEI"	Tientsin	17/18th Nov.
"SINKIANG"	Keelung	20th Nov.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 22nd Nov.
"KWEIYANG"	Sibu	26/27th Nov.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"CHANGSHA"	Japan	20th Nov.
"ANKING"	Japan	30th Nov.
"CHANGTE"	Sydney	30th Nov.
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	5th Dec.
"TAIPING"	Japan	8th Dec.

ARRIVALS FROM

"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila	7 a.m. 18th Nov.
"ANKING"	Australia & Manila	26th Nov.
"CHANGTE"	Kobe	29th Nov.
"TAIYUAN"	Yokohama	2nd Dec.
"TAIPING"	Australia & Manila	4th Dec.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

"ASTYANAX"	Genoa, London & Holland	22nd Nov.
"CLYTONES"	Amsterdam & Liverpool	24th Nov.
"PATROCLOS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Dec.
"AEneas"	Liverpool & Glasgow	7th Dec.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Ship	Sails	Arrives
"ASTYANAX"	Liverpool	15th Nov.
"CLYTONES"	Amsterdam	15th Nov.
"PATROCLOS"	Amsterdam	15th Nov.
"AEneas"	Amsterdam	15th Nov.
"PERSEUS"	13th Nov.	17th Nov.
"AUTOMEDON"	18th Nov.	15th Dec.
"MYRMIDON"	28th Nov.	23rd Dec.
"ATHENS"	4th Dec.	8th Jan.
"PYRRHUS"	12th Dec.	17th Jan.

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.
Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING via MANILA FROM
U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS

"BATAAN"	20th Dec.
"DONA ALICIA"	25th Dec.

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K. (on return)
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	0.00 a.m. Tues. Fri. 8.45 a.m. Wed. Sat.	
(Connects at Bangkok with U.S.A. to Rangoon)		
HK/Hanoi/Haiphong (DC-4)	10.00 a.m. Tues. 2.15 p.m. Wed.	
HK/Singapore (DC-4)	12.00 Noon Wed. 4.15 p.m. Thurs.	
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	6.30 a.m. Wed. 3.45 p.m. Thurs.	

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BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. 25875. 32144. 24878.



ARRIVALS

SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENDORAN"	U.K. via Singapore	In Port
"BENCLEUCH"	U.K. via Singapore	19th Nov.
"BENWYVIS"	do	on or abt. 24th Nov.
"BENVORLICH"	do	19th Dec.
"BENDOMOND"	U.K. via B.N.B.	23rd Dec.

SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

"BENDORAN"	Havre, Liverpool, Glasgow & Hull	K/Wharf
"BENCLEUCH"	Kobe & Yokohama	23rd Nov.
"BENWYVIS"	Avonmouth, Havre & London	26th Nov.
"BENVORLICH"	Kobe & Yokohama	23rd Dec.
"BENCLEUCH"	Liverpool, Dublin & Hamburg & Hull	26th Dec.
"BENDOMOND"	Liverpool, Glasgow & Avonmouth	26th Dec.

Via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Port Sudan & Port Said.
+ Calls Tawau & Sandakan.
8. Calls Manila, Tawau, Sandakan & Jember.

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of cargo exported from Hong-

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the Swire Messengers, \$12 from the

"S. C. M. Post."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Consignees per Company's

s/s "LES GLIERES"

are hereby notified that their cargo

is being discharged into the Hong-

kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown

Cos godowns where it will be at

Consignees risk and subject to the

Wharf's terms and condition of

storage, and where delivery may

be obtained as soon as the goods

are landed.

Damaged packages are to be left

in the Godowns for examination by

Consignees and the Company's sur-

veyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas

at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 17th Novem-

ber, 1951.

To comply with the General

Bonded Warehouse Regulations

Consignees must have a Revenue

Officer in attendance when damaged

dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after

the goods have left the steamer's

undelivered after 19th November,

1951, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer

must be presented to the under-

signed on or before 6th December,

1951, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Hongkong, 14th November, 1951.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per

"BENDORAN"

are hereby notified that their cargo

is being discharged into the Hong-

kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown

Cos godowns where it will be at

Consignees risk and subject to the

Wharf's terms and condition of

storage, and where delivery may

be obtained as soon as the goods

are landed.

Damaged packages are to be left

in the Godowns for examination by

Consignees and the Company's sur-

veyors, Messrs. Carmichael and

Clarke, at 10 a.m. 15th November,

1951.

To comply with the General

Bonded Warehouse Regulations

Consignees must have a Revenue

Officer in attendance when damaged

dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after

the goods have left the steamer's

undelivered after the 18th Novem-

ber, 1951, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer

must be presented to the under-

signed on or before the 2nd Decem-

ber, 1951, or they will not be re-

cognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

(CHINA) LTD.

Ben Line Steamers, Ltd.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1951.

American Tells Of Experiences In Hungarian Prison

New York, Nov. 14.

Robert A. Vogeler says he wishes now he had repudiated at his spy trial the false confession dragged out of him by Hungary's police in 71 days of questioning.

Vogeler, an assistant vice-president of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, was sentenced to 15 years in prison on February 21, 1950.

Released last April after the United States had agreed to make certain concessions to Hungary, Vogeler has been recounting his experiences in the Saturday Evening Post.

He says the Communists took every precaution to see that he could not backtrack in Court on documents he signed when his will to resist had cracked.

He asked Sandor Cseresnyes, who had been a cell-mate in an effort to speed the confession, what would happen if at the trial "I suddenly told the truth—namely, that it was all a barbaric hoax, and that my co-defendants and I were entirely innocent of the crimes to which the Hungarian Political Police had forced us to confess."

Vogeler says that Cseresnyes, agitated, replied: "I hate to think of what would happen. The careers of so many people depend upon your conviction that they'd do anything, literally anything, to prevent you from queering the trial."

'SPECIAL TREATMENT'

"Your entire future would be determined by your behaviour at the trial. If you fail to answer the President's questions in the proper spirit, you will be removed from the Courtroom and taken to a special hospital. There you will be given treatment that will make you happy to come back and answer the President's questions. But it will also make you a cripple for life."

Cseresnyes said the Russian police had learned that "cultured" people failed to react to violent torture and often died without confessing. It was

COACHED BY JUDGE

Judge Vilmos Olthys coached Vogeler just before the trial as to what answers he should give. But despite this Vogeler says in retrospect:

"Perhaps I should have tried to repudiate my confession anyhow. I wish now that I had. At the time of my trial, however, I was in no condition to do anything but recite my lines. I had been imbued with such a feeling of desolation that my one desire was to say my piece and have done with it."

"My voice quavered as I spoke into the microphone. It sounded to me like the voice of another man, and in a sense, of course, it was."

During the next 14 months of his imprisonment he was not allowed to speak to anyone. By the time he was released, "I had almost lost the ability to speak at all."—Associated Press



PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER /FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Arrives Hongkong
"CARTHAGE"	18th October	19th November
"CHUSAN"	2nd November	30th November
"CORFU"	15th November	17th December
"CANTON"	13th December	14th January

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards

"CARTHAGE"

"CHUSAN"

"CORFU"

"CANTON"

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
"SINGAPORE"	23rd November	London & Continent
"SOMALI"	11th December	—

Homewards

"SINGAPORE"

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call at Bombay if inducement offers.

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Ship	Due	From
"TAIREA"	due 18th Nov.	from Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang & Singapore
"SANTHIA"	sails 18th Nov.	from Japan
	sails 16th Nov.	from Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta
	sails 17th Nov.	from Japan
"WARLA"	due 24th Nov.	from Japan
	sails 26th Nov.	from Singapore & Chittagong

(These vessels have refrigerated cargo space)

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"PENTAKOTA"	Now Loading	for Singapore, Chittagong & Madras
	sails 15th Nov.	

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"NELLOBE"	sails 17th Nov.	for Port Moresby, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne
"EASTERN"	sails 26th Nov.	for Auckland, Wellington, Port Chalmers & Melbourne

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